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**B I R D M A N O R**  
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WRITTEN AND PRODUCED

BY

T WALTER WEISEMAN.

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A MOTION PICTURE FEATURE

(FIVE REELS  
1500 Feet)

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ARRANGED FOR PRESENTATION

WITH ORAL LECTURE

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BY

T. WALTER WEISEMAN

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Dec 30 '25

B I R D M A N O R  
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(Main Title, as above, superimposed on picture showing sky and trees in background, rustic arch in center of foreground and a bird house on pole at each side of same.)  
.....

SCENE 1. Little girl pouring water into a bird bath.

(Explanation)

"The bath as an institution is a very ancient custom. Homer mentions it as one of the first refreshments offered to a guest. This ancient and honorable custom is very closely followed at Bird Manor, where the preparation of the bath for the birds is a pleasant diversion and a labor of love.  
.....

SCENE 2. Robin bathing in the bird bath.

(Explanation)

"The robin takes his afternoon bath."  
.....

SCENE 3. Robin on top of a vine-covered stump.

(Explanation)

"The robin feeling much refreshed, flies to the top of a vine covered stump. His attention is attracted to a table set in the open.  
.....

SCENE 4. Table in the open, with typewriter, books and manuscript, &c and robin hopping around and over same. Also an oriole.

(Explanation)

"During his investigation, the robin walks over a sheet of typewritten manuscript, leaving a trail of wet feet and dripping plumage. His curiosity being satisfied, the robin flies to a nearby tree."

"A Baltimore oriole flies down from the top of a tall maple, to complete the investigation, but finding nothing of great interest he takes a drink from a bowl which contains wild flowers, and flits away into the shrubbery."  
.....

SCENE 5. Medium view of table and environs with man approaching.

(Explanation)

"The Proprietor of The Manor approaches and finds the wet and bedraggled manuscript  
.....

SCENE 6. Close-up of soiled manuscript fading into title :-  
Title - OH, WHAT A MESS.  
.....

SWITCH-BACK to Scene 5, showing man at table.

(Explanation)

"The Proprietor of The Manor looks for the culprit, and finds him perched on a dead tree, trying to hide behind a bare branch.  
.....

SCENE 7. Robin sitting on limb of dead tree.  
.....

SWITCH-BACK to Scene 5, showing man at table.

(Explanation)

"The Proprietor of The Manor clears away the debris and prepares to copy the soiled manuscript."  
.....

SCENE 8. Old orchard, showing four little girls walking toward front.

(Explanation)

"While thus engaged, along Butterfly Lane comes a bevy of little  
.....



children, who tiring of their games, decide to ask permission to see the birds. One little girl volunteers to ask this favor."

.....  
SWITCH-BACK to Scene 5, showing man and children at table.  
(Explanation)

"When she receives a hearty welcome, she motions to her friends, who hastily approach and congregate about the table. The children are overjoyed when they learn they are to be taken on a personally conducted tour of The Manor." Now, join us as we set out to view the many little romances which are enacted in the land of the birds.

.....  
SCENE 9. Cardinal Grosbeaks at feeding station.  
(Explanation)

"In the open space beyond the trees, you will see a pair of cardinal grosbeaks or redbirds taking food from a feeding station, located in a small dead tree."

.....  
SCENE 10. Song sparrow perched on dead tree.  
(Explanation)

"Atop of a tall dead tree you will see a song sparrow pouring forth his delightful melody."

SCENE 11. Song sparrow perched on another tree.  
(Explanation)

"He flies to another tree and continues the melody."

.....  
TITLE - The song sparrow serves breakfast, arranges the bed and proceeds with her daily duties.

SCENE 12. Song sparrows nest with adults and young.  
(Explanation)

"The nest of the song sparrow is located among the black-berry bushes in the thicket, and the parent birds are busily engaged in feeding the young. Ordinarily, song sparrows place their nest in a hole in a bank of earth, or on the ground at the base of a weed-stock, but this nest is suspended from the black-berry bushes at an elevation of three feet from the ground. Both parent birds attend to the wants of the youngsters. Watch carefully and you will see the mother bird re-arranging the bedding and fluffing up the mattress."

.....  
SCENE 13. Close-up of nest and young song sparrows.  
(Explanation)

"Upon moving closer we see that the young song sparrows have very large mouths, which denotes that they are endowed with appetites equally as large. Little birds like little children always are hungry and continually call for food."

.....  
SCENE 14. Man and children walking toward maple tree.  
(Explanation)

"After leaving the sparrow family you will see a flicker nest box high up on the trunk of the old maple

.....  
SCENE 15. Close-up of flicker nest box and adult birds.  
(Explanation)

"As we move closer Mr. Flicker flies to his home, and his good wife leaves as soon as he makes his appearance. Mr. Flicker calls and asks her to return, and when she pays no attention to his entreaty, he flies to the roof of the house and tells his troubles to the neighbors. Thoroughly ashamed at his lack of tact, he hurries indoors to consider the matter."

.....

SCENE 16. Man and children walking toward left of scene.

SCENE 17. Medium view of nest house on pole and bluebird perched on pole near front of nest house, and otherwise active.  
(Explanation)

"Turning to the left we see a bluebird perching on top of a pole near a nesting house. Watch this pretty bird soaring down to the ground, capturing an insect and returning to the perch. Now see it flying into the entrance of the house without hesitating an instant.

SCENE 18. Close-up of nest house with bluebirds going in and out.  
(Explanation)

"At another nesting house the bluebirds are rushing food supplies to a hungry family."

SCENE 19. Close-up of adult bluebirds feeding young on dead limb.  
(Explanation)

"One young member of the family becomes so hungry and impatient, that he leaves the house and flies to a place of vantage where his mother continues to supply him with food."

SCENE 20. Another close-up of young bluebird and adults.  
(Explanation)

"When Mother Bluebird becomes tired, Father comes to her assistance. He does not know as much about caring for children as mother, and therefore gets into an awkward predicament. He finds a large beetle which he tries to force down the throat of the little bird. This may be amusing to you but I don't think it is very amusing for the little bird. Mother sees his predicament, finds a nice soft worm, and comes to the rescue.

SCENE 21. Man and children walking toward foreground.

SCENE 22. Medium view of robin among foliage of wild cherry tree.  
(Explanation)

"Farther along, we come to a wild cherry tree where the robins are gathering cherries. See the robin among the topmost branches; he has picked all the cherries within easy reach and is preparing to secure the fruit that hangs from the tips of the branches. To do this he flutters down through the foliage and picks off the cherries as he passes."

SCENE 23. Man and children walking to extreme front of foreground.

SCENE 24. Medium view of nest house on pole and martins in flight.  
(Explanation)

"Eventually we approach the martin house and see several members of the colony sailing to and fro through the air as they gather flying insects. Martins live in colonies; therefore a house for these sociable birds should contain several rooms, each room measuring 6 by 6 by 6 inches, and each room having an entrance 2½ inches in diameter.

SCENE 25. Semi-close-up of martin nest house and its tenants.  
(Explanation)

"As we approach to a point within fifteen feet of the nest house, the martins continue their activities with no apparent fear."

SCENE 26. Close-up of martin nest house and its tenants.  
(Explanation)



"A close-up view reveals an English sparrow perched on the porch at the lower left hand corner of the house. The English sparrows live in the rooms which are located in the basement of the house, and sparrows and martins live in perfect peace and tranquility. This is the first record of the kind that has come to our attention.

END OF REEL ONE.

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---- R E E L     T W O ----

SCENE 27. Medium view of man and children approaching rustic arch.  
(Explanation)

"Across the course of our journey towers the arch of the thunderbird. This bird according to Indian legends is the real King of bird land.

.....  
SCENE 28. Close-up of the Thunderbird.  
(Explanation)

"The Ojibwa Indians say that the Thunderbird is the largest and most powerful bird ever created. That its power enables it to bring the rain and sunshine which causes the grain and berries to grow and ripen. They also say it controls the activities of all the smaller birds, and that it compels these smaller birds to consume the insects which destroy vegetation, thus rendering a priceless service to mankind. Therefore the Thunderbird is a fitting emblem of Bird Protection, and the place of honor accorded it at Bird Manor is highly symbolical."

.....  
SCENE 29. Close-up of wren nest house on end of arch.  
(Explanation)

"Suspended from the right end of the Thunderbird Arch is a wren nesting house, and the mother wren may be seen going into the entrance with food for the young.

.....  
TITLE - The House wren sings, scolds and argues with telling effect for the benefit of its offspring.

SCENE 30. Medium view of a singing house wren.  
(Explanation)

"The house wren is one of the most persistent singers in Bird Land, and his solos usually are very lengthy.

.....  
SCENE 31. Close-up of wren nest house on left end of arch.  
(Explanation)

"The home of the singer is suspended from the left end of the Thunderbird Arch, and immediately below is the mother bird."  
(Scene 31 tilts down into Scene 32)

.....  
SCENE 32. Semi close-up of wren on branch of sumac tree, and man just beyond toward background.  
(Explanation)

"You will notice that this bird is greatly excited, and the cause of all the excitement seems to be the hat that the man is wearing.

.....  
SCENE 33. Broad-brimmed hat containing young wrens (close-up)  
(Explanation)

"As the young wrens left the nest house, the man gathered them together in his hat, and that was the reason mother wren was excited.

You will notice that these young wrens are fully fledged and well able to take care of themselves, but notwithstanding all this, they are in no hurry to get away.

.....  
SCENE 34. Medium view of man and children coming forward from arch.

.....  
SCENE 35. Close-up of wren nest house on pole with wren entering.  
(Explanation)

"At another wren house nearby, the mother bird is carrying food to the young. This house was especially constructed for photographic purposes, and may be taken apart in such a manner that the nest will be exposed to view without disturbing the bird or harming the nest. When the front of the house is removed we disclose the bulky nest, composed of twigs, rootlets, dry grass, nails, pieces of rusty wire, hairpins, Rags, String, paper, feathers, hair and all sorts of trash. In fact the contents of a wren nesting house reminds one more of a small boy's pockets than anything else.

.....  
SCENE 36. Medium view of man and children turning to left of scene.

.....  
SCENE 37. Medium view of humming bird flitting among jewel weeds.  
(Explanation)

"Over in the patch of jewel weeds you can see the humming bird gleaning nectar and small insects from the orange colored blooms. The humming bird is our smallest and most gorgeously colored bird, and it takes most of its food, consisting of small insects, while it darts hither and thither through the air.

.....  
SCENE 38. Man with camera sitting at edge of jewel weeds with humming bird flying close to mans face.  
(Explanation)

"A man is sitting at the edge of the patch of jewel weeds, and a humming bird is hovering in the air within a few inches of his face. This man is endeavoring to get a close-up picture of the bird in flight. When he secures the proper focus there is a snap of the camera shutter and the mans work is completed.

.....  
SCENE 39. Medium view of Humming bird on wire between two trees .  
(Explanation)

"The humming bird flies to a wire stretched between two trees, and perching there, takes a well-earned rest. While he is in this position we will advance and try to get a better view.

.....  
SCENE 40. Semi close-up of humming bird perching on wire.  
(Explanation)

"The bird notices our approach and flies away, but it returns in a few seconds to get a better view of us.

.....  
SCENE 41. Semi close-up of humming bird perching on wire.  
(Explanation)

"We now are close enough to see the details of the birds plumage and the peculiar manner of turning the head from side to side.

.....  
SCENE 42. Humming bird on wire, viewed through converging circle.  
(Explanation)

"Look through the binoculars and you will be able to see every detail of this feathered liliputian.  
.....



SCENE 43. Distant View of humming bird in air at flower  
(Explanation)

"After resting on the wire, the bird flies away to inspect a distant flower.

.....  
SCENE 44. Medium view of humming bird in air at flower.  
(Explanation)

"Then flits toward us and hovers in front of another flower."

.....  
SCENE 45. Close-up of humming bird and flower.  
(Explanation)

"While the bird is busily engaged in getting its lunch at this cafeteria, we will advance to a point within eighteen inches, and see just exactly how the bird carries its feet in flight - a fact that heretofore was not definitely known. Also note how the bird sets both wings at a certain angle and then rotates them so rapidly that it appears to have several wings. This bird has a real insect-like flight. It also is the only species that is able to fly backward as easily as forward."

.....  
SCENE 46. Medium view of Wood Thrush on top of rustic fence.  
(Explanation)

"A song attracts attention to the old rustic fence where we find the wood thrush, a real bird aristocrat and one of the master singers of bird land."

.....  
SCENE 47. Wood thrush on stump, beneath willow tree.  
(Explanation)

"He flies to the top of a stump beneath the willows, and presents a second cycle of wonderful song. The home of the wood thrush is but a short distance away, and the young have just left the nest, so we will be able to see how this bird mother takes care of her children.

.....  
SCENE 48. Wood thrush feeding young on top of mowing scythe.  
(Explanation)

"One young wood thrush is comfortably located on top of the mowing scythe which hangs idly under the maples. At his hungry call, mother comes with food, satisfies his ferocious appetite.

.....  
SCENE 49. Close-up of young wood thrush.  
(Explanation)

"A close view of master wood thrush reveals his charming personality

.....  
SCENE 50. Yellow warbler feeding young.  
(Explanation)

"Another bird mother - The yellow warbler - uses entirely different methods. Her methods are very efficient and result in a perfect Table de hote service.

.....  
SCENE 51. Great crested flycatcher at nest in iron pipe.  
(Explanation)

"A most extraordinary nest is that of the great crested flycatcher, which is built in a section of iron pipe. Ordinarily the nest of this bird is placed in a tree cavity high above the ground, but in this case the entrance to the bird's home is only three feet from the ground. The direct rays of the sun fell upon this pipe during a greater part of the day, and at times it was so hot that it was uncomfortable to touch, but notwithstanding, the eggs were incubated and the brood came to maturity without mishap.

SCENE 52. Close view of Rose-breasted grosbeak on nest.

(Explanation)

"In the crotch of an elderberry bush in the center of the thicket, is the nest of a rose-breasted grosbeak, with the mother bird incubating the eggs. This bird is very friendly and will allow us to get very close to her.

SCENE 53. Medium view of nest and bird, and man approaching same.

(Explanation)

"Presuming on the birds friendship, we will approach the nest and endeavor to stroke her plumage. She is not the least bit frightened, but turns in the nest and faces toward us.

SCENE 54. Medium view of nest and bird with mans hand at nest.

(Explanation)

"While she is in this position we will allow her to demonstrate her friendship by the universal custom of shaking hands.

SCENE 55. Medium view of nest, bird and man. All close together.

(Explanation)

"This bird is very fond of fruit and in her friendly way, accepts a mulberry which is placed on the end of a toothpick and held between the lips. Stroking the birds plumage with the left hand does not restrain her from taking a mulberry from the right hand.

SCENE 56. Medium view of man with young birds perching on hand.

(Explanation)

"When the young birds leave the nest, they realize that man is their friend, and are equally as friendly as their mother.

SCENE 57. Close-up of young birds perching on man's hand.

(Explanation)

"They perform the 'Brother Act' to perfection, but it is rather difficult to determine whether the action represents brotherly love or a family row."

END OF REEL TWO

----- R E E L THREE -----

SCENE 58. Nuthatch at Feeding Station.

(Explanation)

"At the corner of the laboratory, a white-breasted nuthatch is collecting sunflower seeds from the glass-sided feeding station. Notice how he discards the bad seeds, and carries the good ones away to the tree-trunks, where he stores his food supply.

SCENE 59. Robin on tree eating frozen apples.

(Explanation)

"In the early spring, when robins return from the south, and congregate in the orchard to eat frozen apples, we remove the glass sides of the feeding station and place a shallow wooden crib on the feeding shelf. After this we hang the affair higher up on the side of the building and Mrs. Robin uses it as a nesting shelf.

SCENE 60. Robin nesting shelf with robin and nest.



(Explanation)

"This bird attractor is doubly efficient. It serves as a feeding station during the winter and as a nesting shelf during the summer."

.....  
SCENE 61. Medium view of Albino robin on ground near fence.

(Explanation)

"At rare intervals an individual bird of some particular species will have plumage partially or entirely devoid of color. The scientific name of this condition is Albinism and the bird thus effected is called an Albino. Both terms are derived from the Latin word Albus, meaning white. About two thirds of the plumage of this bird, is white; therefore the bird is designated as a partial albino."

.....  
SCENE 62. Medium view of Albino robin and her ordinary robin mate  
SCENE 63. Same as Scene 62 but with different environment, and action.

(Explanation)

"This partial albino robin is a female bird, and her mate who may be seen in the foreground is a bird of ordinary plumage. You readily note the difference between the two birds."

.....  
SCENE 64. Medium close view of albino robin hopping over ground.  
SCENE 65. Same as preceding but different environment and action.  
SCENE 66. Same as preceding but different environment and action.

(Explanation)

"Our ability to closely approach the bird proves that it not at all timid, in fact its actions lead one to believe that it is enjoying the experience."

.....  
SCENE 67. Close-up of albino robin hopping about on ground.  
SCENE 68. Same as preceding but different environment and action.  
SCENE 69. Same as preceding but different environment and action.  
SCENE 70. Same as preceding but different environment and action.

(Explanation)

"Science has been unable to determine the exact cause of albinism, but it is thought to be caused by some derangement of the muscular or nervous system, which prevents pigment, or coloring matter, from passing to the feathers."

.....  
SCENE 71. Medium view of albino robin as it hops from foreground to background, gathering angle worms on the way.

(Explanation)

"Although the mottled plumage of this robin might lead one to believe that it belongs to an entirely different species, the robin-like mannerisms furnish proof of identification."

.....  
SCENE 72. Perfect albino robin on limb pecking at worm. (Medium view)

(Explanation)

"A pure white, or perfect albino robin is indeed a rare bird. This robin has pink eyes and its plumage is entirely white."

.....  
SCENE 73. Close-up, rear view of perfect albino robin on perch.

(Explanation)

"A close view shows, not only the immaculate white plumage, but the peculiar structure of the eye."

.....

SCENE 73. Close-up of perfect albino robin feeding ordinary robin.

SCENE 74. Same as preceding but different environment and action.

(Explanation)

"This albino robin is only six weeks of age, but notwithstanding its youthfulness, it plays the role of mother to a badly crippled orphan robin, thus proving that man has no monopoly on kindness and humane consideration.

SCENE 75. Extra close-up of perfect albino robin and ordinary robin.

(Explanation)

"The albino was such an enthusiast in dispensing kindness, that the crippled orphan always was literally stuffed to the beak with food."

SCENE 76. THE NUTHATCH AND THE TITMOUSE SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF THE HOLLOW TREE.

SCENE 76. Close-up of entrance to hollow tree, with nuthatch and titmouse creeping over the shaggy bark.

(Explanation)

"A hollow tree always appeals to ones sense of imagination as a place of mystery. This hollow tree had the same effect upon the nuthatch and titmouse, and they decided to solve the mystery.

SCENE 77. Same as scene 76, but head of screech owl protruding.

(Explanation)

"Their activities have been rewarded. They awakened Mr. Screech Owl who was sleeping inside and he peeked out and solved the mystery."

SCENE 78. Man opening nesting house, attached to trunk of tree.

(Explanation)

"Screech owls generally take up their residence in tree cavities, but they may be induced to live in a properly constructed nesting house, similar to the one which is suspended from the trunk of the maple. Upon opening the door of this house we find that Mr. Screech Owl is at home, and not at all cross about being awakened from his afternoon nap.

SCENE 79. Close-up of open nest house with owl inside.

SCENE 80. Close-up panaram of same showing owl, and closing door.

(Explanation)

"The screech owl is a very peculiar bird; he flies around all night and sleeps all day. Very much like some men that we know. When night approaches he leaves his cozy home, soars over the fields and thickets in noiseless flight, and catches moles, mice and other rodents which form the main portion of his bill of fare.

SCENE 81. Wire trap containing two blue jays. (Close-up)

(Explanation)

"A short distance beyond the home of the screech owl you will see a mesh wire trap containing two blue jays. The birds are trapped in this manner in order that they may be banded for future identification. An aluminum band, bearing a number is used for this purpose, and it is affixed to the leg of the bird in such a manner that it results in no inconvenience to the wearer.

SCENE 82. Man placing leg bands on bluejays.

(Explanation)

"After the band has been placed on the leg of the bird, an index card is used to record the band number, the sex and species of the



Bird, and the date and place of banding. This card is kept on file and serves as a means of permanent identification.

.....  
TITLE - THE LAND TORTOIS TAKES A ROLL, A STRODL, A CRUNCH, AND A LUNCH.

SCENE 83. Land tortois lying on back and turning over.

(Explanation)

"A famous naturalist volunteered the information that he has seen hundreds of land tortois during the past forty years, but has never had an opportunity to see one eating.

.....  
SCENE 84. Semi close-up of land tortois eating suet.

SCENE 85. Close-up of land tortois eating suet.

SCENE 86. Extra close-up of land tortois eating suet.

(Explanation)

"A piece of suet, or beef fat, was dislodged from one of the bird feeding stations and fell to the ground. The suet remained on the ground for some time before it was discovered by "Old Hard Shell" the land tortois. When he discovered it, he lost no time in claiming and hiding this choice morsel in the most logical place imaginable. The claw of the tortois holds one end of the suet while the beak crunches the other end into bits; each bit representing a mouthful. After lunch, Old Hard Shell takes an afternoon stroll.

.....  
SCENE 87. Semi close-up of red squirrel on fence eating peanuts.

(Explanation)

"The red squirrel scampers along the line fence to gather peanuts which have been placed there for his convenience. The red squirrel has been known to eat birds eggs, and This proclivity has given him a mean reputation. Observation and research indicate that the red squirrel is a most energetic and provident individual, but that his energy and providence are somewhat misplaced. After gathering seeds and nuts, he places them in storage for future use, but in most cases his storage place is not sufficiently protected. With the advent of spring and the warm rains which accompany that season, the store of seeds and nuts becomes water-soaked and start to germinate, consequently, ~~When~~ Red Squirrel is deprived of his food supply at a time when he is most in need of it, and in desperation he becomes an egg robber. Help the little fellow out of his predicament with a new supply of seeds and nuts, and he will forget about stealing bird eggs.

.....  
SCENE 88. Close-up of red squirrel hanging from branch.

(Explanation)

"After the red squirrel has learned to come to a certain place for food, thread a few peanuts on a piece of wire, and suspend them from the tip of a branch, then the nimble little fellow will perform all sorts of acrobatics in an effort to secure the choice food.

.....  
SCENE 89. Flock of cedar waxwings at bird bath. (close-up)

(Explanation)

"Cedar waxwings make regular excursions to the bird bath in order to quench their thirst. They are trim, well-mannered birds and deserve a high place in your affections.

.....  
SCENE 90. Medium view of bird bath and one cedar waxwing.

(Explanation)

"A cement bird bath is an excellent way to attract cedar wax-wings, but if you do not care to go the trouble and expense of providing a cement bath, you can teach the birds to take their bath in an ordinary water glass placed in the open for the purpose.

.....  
SCENE 90-A. Close-up of cedar waxwing bathing in water tumbler.  
E N D O F R E E L T H R E E

---

---- R E E L F O U R ----

SCENE 91. Man and children approaching foreground. One girl seated.

.....  
SCENE 92. Stump of tree with girl approaching. and falling.  
(Explanation)

"Here is the place where we provide nesting material for the birds. Strips of muslin, pieces of string and thread, raw cotton, tissue paper and straw. You can have plenty of fun by providing nesting material for the birds, but you must be careful, for at times there is danger.

.....  
SCENE 93. Close-up of tree, nesting material and action by birds.  
(Explanation)

"The yellow warbler comes for nesting material and selects cotton. Mrs Baltimore Oriole comes for string but her attention is attracted to something at the base of the tree, and she hops down to investigate.

.....  
SCENE 94. Tilting in from preceding scene to close-up of half grape fruit, with action by male and female orioles.  
(Explanation)

"She has found half of a grape fruit and decides to eat breakfast instead of gathering nesting material. Her mate is a very gallant bird and waits patiently until his wife has finished her meal, then he approaches and claims what remains.

.....  
SCENE 95. Semi close-up of grape fruit and dishes on tray with action by female oriole.  
(Explanation)

"After a time the orioles become so exacting regarding the manner in which their breakfast is served, that we have to serve it a-la-mode."

.....  
SCENE 96. Semi close-up of watermelon on plate, action by watbird.  
(Explanation)

"Birds are very fond of juicy fruits, and a slice of watermelon proves a great attraction."

.....  
SCENE 97. Medium view of various dishes on table, and little girl with tray containing plates of sliced watermelon.  
(Explanation)

"Realizing the birds' fondness for fruit, this little girl decides to give a watermelon party for her bird friends.

.....  
SCENE 98. Medium view of same as Scene 97. with action by catbird. & woodmouse. (Explanation)

"The catbird is the first guest to arrive." "An uninvited guest arrives -- A little woodmouse who lives nearby comes for watermelon seed



SCENE 99. Close-up of catbird on sugar bowl, eating sugar.

(Explanation)

"The catbird finds that sugar is sweeter than watermelon, and confines his activities to the sugar bowl."

SCENE 100. Close-up of robin on table beside sugar bowl.

(Explanation)

"The robin follows the catbird's example and claims his share of the sugar. This robin has met with an accident, and lost all of his tail feathers."

SCENE 101. Man and children approaching foreground, gaze upward.

SCENE 102. Medium view of red-headed woodpecker on stub of tree.

(Explanation)

"High up on the top of that old tree stub, you can see the red-headed woodpecker. He sees us and flies to the trunk of the oak tree, the shaggy bark of which serves as a storehouse for food."

SCENE 103. Close-up of red-headed woodpecker on tree trunk.

(Explanation)

"Here the woodpecker has stored peanuts and pieces of bread. He is somewhat particular regarding storage methods, and frequently changes the position of the peanuts and bits of bread."

SCENE 104. Medium view of trees and shrubbery, action by blackbird.

(Explanation)

"At the edge of the swamp we find a red-winged blackbird flitting among the trees."

SCENE 105. Blackbird perched in top of willow trees. (Close-up)

(Explanation)

"He sails down to the tops of the willows, flips his wings in a characteristic manner, and in a well modulated voice tells us to get away from his domain."

SCENE 106. Close-up of nest and young of the red-wing blackbird.

(Explanation)

"The nest of the red-wing is located in the weeds at the edge of the swamp, and the youngsters are almost large enough to leave home."

SCENE 107. Long-medium view of edge of pond, action by sandpiper.

(Explanation)

"Along the edge of the pond we find the spotted sandpiper, searching for food. Bobbing up and down in a comical manner."

SCENE 108. Semi close-up of edge of pond, action by sandpiper.

SCENE 109. Same as 108 but different environment and action.

(Explanation)

"The sandpiper is a real shore-bird and may be found near the edge of most any pond or watercourse, where he earns a livelihood by patrolling the beach."

TITLE 110. A TREE TOP HOME.

SCENE 110. Long view of top of tree, nest on limb and flying bird.

(Explanation)

"On one of the higher branches of an elm near the pond we find the dainty nest of the wood pewee, and see the bird flying to and fro."

SCENE 111. Close-up of wood pewee flying on an off dead limb.

(Explanation)

"The male pewee perches on a dead limb, and watches for flying insects which he pursues and catches in mid-air.

.....  
SCENE 112. Semi close-up of black snake creeping on tree trunk.

(Explanation)

"AT the base of another tree we find a five foot black snake suspended from the crotch. On our approach he leisurely crawls up over the crotch of the tree and disappears.

.....  
SCENE 113. Long shot of wooded ravine, small stream, and water thrush

(Explanation)

"Along the little stream that flows into the pond we are sure to find the Louisiana water thrush, wading back and forth in the water and collecting wet leaves and grasses for the foundation of its nest. This bird is said to be one of the most timid of all North American birds, and the person who gets within a hundred feet of the water thrush and catches a glimpse of it flying away among the shrubbery is indeed fortunate.

.....  
SCENE 114. Medium view of stream and active water thrush.

SCENE 115. Medium view of side of stream and active water thrush.

(Explanation)

"Although this bird is called a thrush, it really is a warbler, but has all the characteristics of a wading bird. Notice the peculiar tilting motion of the body, which somewhat resembles the action of the sandpiper.

.....  
SCENE 116. Semi close-up bird running in and out of stream.

SCENE 117. Semi close-up of bird on bank and in stream.

(Explanation)

"As the bird approaches, we have an excellent opportunity to observe its interesting mannerisms, especially the peculiar motion of its tail, which is a combination action of tilting and wagging.

.....  
SCENE 118. Close-up of bird running across foreground in water.

SCENE 119. Close-up of bird running through water and off foreground

(Explanation)

"The nest of the water thrush is located in a cavity in the bank of the stream, and when she carries food to the young birds which fill the nest to the brim, we will follow and see a practical demonstration of water thrush table manners.

.....  
SCENE 120. Close-up of bird picking food from bed of stream and running through water toward background.

.....  
(Explanation)

"The mass of food which she holds between her mandibles is composed of many small insects gathered from the bed of the stream."

.....  
SCENE 121. Close-up of nesting cavity in bank of stream. Mother bird approaching and feeding young.

(Explanation)

"The young birds have very keen hearing and detect the light footsteps of mother as she approaches. They raise their heads above the rim of the nest and, in open-mouthed unison, cry out: Hurry Mother, we are very, very hungry." OF COURSE, mother hurries, and when she



takes a position at the edge of the nest, the tilting, wagging motion of her tail not only assists in maintaining her equilibrium, but shows her independent and positive way of telling the world 'To go hang'

.....  
SCENE 122. Extra close-up of nesting cavity in bank of stream and action by open-mouthed young birds.

(Explanation)

"Considering the present high cost of living, a home full of hungry youngsters like this is no small joke.

- END OF REEL FOUR -

---

- R E E L F I V E -

SCENE 123. Man and children congregating in foreground (Medium view)

.....  
SCENE 124. Bank of earth showing nesting holes and bank swallows.  
(Explanation)

"Here we see the entrances to the nesting tunnels of a colony of bank swallows. These tunnels are from two to three feet in depth.

.....  
SCENE 125. Humming bird perched on top of dead branch.

(Explanation)

"And at the top of the bank, our old friend the humming bird perches on a bare branch.

.....  
SCENE 126. Long shot of lawn and trees. Negro boy engaged in feeding young Baltimore orioles.

(Explanation)

"Over on the lawn, Jerry is playing foster father to three little Baltimore orioles whose home was wrecked, and whose parents were killed by a violent summer storm.

.....  
SCENE 127. Semi close-up of young birds on back of chair, and negro boy offering them food, also bird hopping on boy's head.

(Explanation)

"These little birds realize that Jerry is their good friend, and actively respond to his kindness.

.....  
SCENE 128. Close-up side view of negro boy seated astride chair and birds perching on chair-back taking food. Boy looks toward front and grins.

TITLE ## "WHO'S YOU ALL BIG EYED CHICKENS LOOKIN AT."

.....  
SCENE 129. Three screech owls sitting on branch of tree - One flies away and toward ground.

(Explanation)

"These are real big-eyed chickens.

.....  
SCENE 130. Negro boy creeping over ground toward screech owl and petting same.

(Explanation)

"When Jerry becomes fairly well acquainted with the big-eyed chick he conceives the idea of introducing it to the young orioles."

.....

SCENE 131. Close-up of screech owl and young orioles on branch.

(Explanation)

"The introduction is very amusing to the screech owl."

SCENE 132. Close-up of screech owl alone on branch.

(Explanation)

"But he finally tires of the innovation, ~~and~~ lapses into indifference, and appears to be very much bored.

SCENE 133. Medium view of thicket and negro boy creeping to same.

(Explanation)

"Jerry also tires of formal affairs and strays away to the thicket in search of adventure.

SCENE 134. ~~Semi close-up of brown thrasher flying at negro boy~~ thrash-

(Explanation)

"Plenty of adventure materializes in the form of a brown thrasher who has a nestfull of youngsters in the dense shrubbery.

SCENE 135. Same as scene 134 but showing negro boy retreating.

(Explanation)

"Jerry is defeated and retreats in dismay."

(also young in nest)

SCENE 136. Close-up of brown thrasher pecking at man's hand.)

(Explanation)

"Even a larger and different colored opponent does not dismay this brave and intelligent bird. I believe it was Mr. Kipling who said something about the fighting qualities of the female of the species, and taking the fighting qualities of Mrs. Brown Thrasher as a criterion, one is ~~compelled~~ to say that Mr. Kipling was right. The young bird has inherited a fair share of its mother's pugnacious spirit and, in this extremity, also shows fight. Do not be perturbed about these birds for no harm came to them. The little bird had left the nest three days before this episode took place, an old nest was used, and both birds were trained to enact their parts.

SCENE 137. Song sparrow perched on top of stone wall. (Close-up)

(Explanation)

"On the old stone wall, a song sparrow collects insects and weed seeds, also sings a little song of thankfulness.

SCENE 138. Little girl in orchard holding young bird.

(Explanation)

"The assistant camera man has captured a baby bluebird. Now we will see how birds are taught to act for the movies.

SCENE 139. Medium view of little girl operating motion camera.

(Explanation)

"When an assistant camera man stages a scene you may expect a startling result."

SCENE 140. Close-up of doll with adult bird clinging to side and feeding young bird which is perched on doll's head.

(Explanation)

"The foremost director in Hollywood might well be proud of action like this."



SCENE 141. Close-up of nest in crotch of maple sapling, bird on nest taking insect from man's extended hand.

(Explanation)

"Even birds that nest in the very heart of the woods show great emotional reaction to kindness. The little female redstart, sitting on her nest incubating the eggs, is very thankful for small favors in the form of captive mosquitos. She is so anxious to take advantage of this quick service, that she leaves the nest, hops out over the branch, and grabs the food. No doubt you have watched human birds do the same thing at a quick lunch stand. When her appetite is satisfied, she nuddles down in the nest perfectly contented.

SCENE 142. Medium view of man and children approaching bench on lawn

(Explanation)

"No day of childhood is complete without at least one request for a story."

TITLE ---- "NOW, TELL US A STORY ABOUT THE BIRDS."

SCENE 143. Medium view of man standing on lawn and children sitting on bench in a listening attitude.

SCENE 144. Medium view of man who wears a large hat, talking to a little girl. Man takes hat from head and places it on a lawn bench nearby. Man talks and gesticulates.

(Explanation)

"Once upon a time, there was a man who wore a big hat, and he met a little girl who wanted to know why he wore this big hat, so he placed the hat upon a lawn bench and explained, to the little girl, that this hat was the home of all the birds. He said he was about to give the birds a vacation and allow them to have a picnic in the woods. When he and the little girl moved away from the bench, the man said: 'Down on the ground, up on the tree, Hop away, Fly away, ONE - TWO - THREE. And right then a big red bird came out of the hat, and flew into the shrubbery. Then the first red bird's brother came out of the hat, flew to the arm of the bench, and from there to the top of the bench, where he took a view of the surroundings, before following his brother into the depths of the thicket. Next, his sister appeared, played around for a time and hurried away to the bird's picnic. His Aunt decided to take advantage of the holiday, and followed the children. Father Redbird followed, turned in great haste to tell the balance of the family to hurry, then hopped to the top of the bench and sailed away to join the merry throng. Mother came out of the hat, and tarried on the arm of the bench to give a few words of warning to grandmother who was preparing for the festivities. Grandmother in turn called to Grandfather who hurried out after her. Mr. Song Sparrow joined the party, and Mr. Catbird brought his lunch with him. Mrs. Catbird did not want to go to the picnic, but she had to follow her husband. Mrs. Song Sparrow also followed her husband, <sup>and</sup> her mother-in-law went along to help serve the dinner. At this time the man, deciding to terminate the bird's holiday, said: ~~"Come~~ in the evening, come in the morning, come when you're called for, or come without warning". And the birds started to come back. "The last shall be first" said the song sparrows, as they obediently came and went into the hat. An English sparrow flew to the bench and slipped into the hat when no one was looking. The next to arrive was a redbird, Then a song sparrow perched on top of the bench and called to his mate, who flew to the arm of the bench. He said he had something nice for her, if she would follow

SCENE 145.  
Close-up  
of hat on  
bench.

him; so he gave her a nice bird tid-bit and both birds disappeared in the hat. Grandmother Redbird was very much afraid that the balance of her family would arrive to late; therefore she did a lot of calling and coaxing before entering. Of course Mr. and Mrs Catbird had a nice time at the picnic, but were anxious to get home. The last bird to arrive was Grandfather Redbird, and he called the roll to make sure that none of the birds were missing.

.....  
SCENE 146. Medium view of bench on lawn and hat on bench. Action by little girl and man.

(Explanation)

"And after all the birds had returned, the little girl quietly slipped up to the lawn bench, put her hand over the front of the hat so the birds could not escape, and motioned to the man. The man hurried to her assistance, placed the hat upon his head, and he and the little girl went away with all the birds.

.....  
SCENE 147. Long shot of tree-dotted lawn with highway in background, lawn bench in foreground, and action by man and children.

(Explanation)

"Lengthening shadows across the lawn herald the approach of that time when little folk are supposed to be safe with mother; so the children hurry homeward, waving their chubby hands in fond farewell.

.....  
SCENE 148. Long shot of sun disappearing behind ridge of hills.

(Explanation)

"The sun sinks behind the western hills in a blaze of glory."

.....  
SCENE 149. Medium view of owl and branches of dead tree silhouetted against the sky.

(Explanation)

"And as the sunset changes to twilight, an owl comes out on the branches of a dead tree and calls: "Woo-oo-oo-oo-ah", as if to say: "I wonder why they did not wait to hear me sing."

.....  
SCENE 150. Long shot of evening sky with tips of tree-tops barely showing at bottom of scene. Birds flying down to trees.

(Explanation)

"Against the darkening sky the birds wing their way to the shelter of the friendly tree-tops, where feathered folk find safe shelter for the night."

.....  
SCENE 151. Close-up of screech owl and young sitting on branch with moon in background.

(Explanation)

"As the moon peeps over the tree-tops, a mother screech owl croons a lullaby to her babies." And thus ends the day at Bird Manor."

.....  
FINAL TITLE --- AND THUS ENDS THE DAY AT BIRD MANOR.

(Final title as above superimposed upon)  
(picture showing pond in foreground, )  
(Woodland in middle distance, and clouded)  
(sky in background. Indistinct night view)

.....



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